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BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



# ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1955

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**WILLIAM McKENDRICK**

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

**W. A. AUSTWICK**

F.S.I.A.



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor I. LL. DAVIES (*Chairman*).

Alderman G. H. HUGHES

Councillor F. V. LEYLAND

„ F. H. A. JONES

„ G. H. RYDEN

Councillor W. H. HARRISON

„ T. L. RYDER

„ E. WOODFINE

„ S. J. M. FISHER

„ Mrs. D. B. JONES

„ R. McLEAN

*Mayor of the Borough:* Councillor W. KNOWLES, J.P.

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1955-56

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*Medical Officer of Health:*

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector:*

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

*Additional Public Health Inspector:*

MITCHELL PATTINSON, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

*Senior Clerk:*

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

*Clerks:*

Miss A. TOMLINSON

Miss M. HALLWORTH

14th August, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members,  
Colwyn Bay Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I present herewith my report on the health of the residents in the Borough in 1955.

The vital statistics for 1955 were about average. They do not vary very much from year to year, but while statistics are the accepted yard stick of preventive medicine, they really are of little value. Death rates are hardly a measure of health—even the delaying of death is not a good indication. Health is not just the absence of death—many people just exist. More and more, the work of my department is concerned with the well-being of people. This has increased the scope of our work considerably. There are old folk living alone and in very unsatisfactory conditions; there are families who never can be alone because they are sharing houses; there children who, because of home upsets, are being driven into delinquency and unhappiness. These are some of our interests.

I feel that these are “priorities” but they are extras and I find that they demand much time and labour from all members of my staff. My problem is whether to curtail these activities or whether to ask for extra staff to deal with them. I fear the Council must decide.

From these problems stem many tasks. Housing is not in itself important—it is folly to put a family into a new house wrongly sited, unsatisfactorily planned or so rented that worry and fear is a consequence. It is sometimes forgotten that a house is not necessarily a home—that even members of the same family must be able, at times, to retire to a quiet room to study or just to be alone; some hard thinking and an entirely new policy must be found before more new houses are planned.

It may be that the transfer of the Health Department to Woodland Road has, to some degree, limited intercourse with the other departments of the Council. This is unfortunate, but the privacy accorded has resulted in large numbers of worried residents coming to my office. Visitors to the department have trebled and much help that previously was not given, has become available. The move has more than justified itself.

The work of the department is likely to grow. Co-operation with doctors and hospitals is increasing ; research work into cancer and tuberculosis calls for reports from the health department ; regulations for the clean handling of food have given us much extra work. In short, the Health Department is widening its interests and increasing its activities. Indeed, it is in recognition of the changing nature of our work that " Sanitary Inspectors " will in future be known as " Public Health Inspectors."

It is well that I have a team of willing workers who do not notice how the clock moves. In field work the Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors have steadily increased the tempo of their efforts and I gladly acknowledge the manner in which they have supported me. The clerks, under Mrs. Storrs, have been under much strain from over work, but loyal and pleasant effort has so far allowed the work to proceed.

Lastly, I would thank the Chairman, Councillor I. Ll. Davies, for tolerance and unfailing encouragement and support.

Yours sincerely,

WM. MCKENDRICK,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres) .....	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1955) ...	22,010
Census, 1951 .....	22,276
Number of inhabited houses .....	7,529
Rateable Value (31/3/56) .....	£242,712
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£952

### *Live Births:*

	Male	Female	Total
Total .....	91	100	191
Legitimate .....	85	98	183
Illegitimate .....	6	2	8
Birth-rate per 1,000 population (a) Crude .....			8.68
(b) Corrected .....			10.5

(Comparability figure for births: 1.21)

### *Still-Births:*

Total .....	2	3	5
Legitimate .....	2	3	5
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0
Still-births per 1,000 population .....			0.23

### *Deaths of Infants:*

#### (a) Under 4 weeks of age—

Total .....	3	2	5
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	0	1	1

#### (b) Under 1 year of age—

Total .....	3	2	5
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	0	1	1

Infant Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 births .....	26.0
Deaths for all ages .....	152    212    364
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude) .....	16.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected) .....	9.9

(Comparability factor for deaths: 0.6)

The population is estimated to have fallen by 82 persons during the past year and deaths of inhabitants exceeded births by 181.

The days have gone when large numbers of business people from Lancashire and the Midlands retired to Colwyn Bay, there to spend the Autumn of their lives. The town has, in the past, offered

health and comfort for elderly persons ; it is not fitted as a garish noisy resort for those who want that kind of holiday. The Council has given thought to the changing state of affairs and realises that while the amenities of the town must be safeguarded, industry of such a type as would leave Colwyn Bay with its health-giving properties and yet retain at home the youth of the town, must be attracted. It is to be hoped that narrow red-tape—used by so-called planners in a narrow groove—will not be used to choke the Borough.

The following table shows the statistics for the past six years:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Population .....	22530	22340	22240	22090	22092	22010
Birth Rate—						
Crude .....	11.2	9.9	8.8	9.7	8.6	8.7
Corrected .....	12.3	10.9	9.6	10.6	10.4	10.5
Infant Mortality						
Rate ...	26.7	31.0	25.5	41.8	20.9	26.0
Still-birth Rate ..	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.4	0.23	0.23
Death Rate—						
Crude .....	16.0	20.2	16.6	19.9	17.1	16.5
Corrected .....	11.2	13.9	11.4	10.9	10.2	9.9

Last year I drew attention to the relative age of the inhabitants and I pointed out that in the 1951 Census we are shown to have almost twice as many persons over 65 as under 15 years of age. This fact reflects itself in the Statistics. The birth rate is low and the death rate high. But a factor of considerable significance is that when the scientifically calculated comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is applied, there is a very low death rate. This suggests that elderly persons in Colwyn Bay live longer than is to be expected when they are compared with elderly people in other towns.

The following table shows the causes of death in 1955:—

	1954	1955		
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Lungs .....	4	0	1	1
Tuberculosis (other) .....	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease .....	1	0	0	0
Other Infectious Diseases .....	1	0	0	0



	1954	1955		
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Diseases:—				
Stomach .....	10	4	7	11
Lungs .....	8	2	0	2
Breast .....	6	0	9	9
Uterus .....	2	0	2	2
Other .....	43	22	18	40
	—69	—30	—35	—65
Leukaemia .....	1	0	0	0
Diabetes .....	4	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	60	16	43	59
Coronary Disease .....	65	24	27	51
Hypertension with heart disease ...	10	8	6	14
Other heart disease .....	59	24	36	60
Other circulatory disease .....	22	15	15	30
Influenza .....	3	0	1	1
Pneumonia .....	15	3	8	11
Bronchitis .....	13	5	5	10
Other respiratory disease .....	4	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach, etc. ....	5	4	0	4
Nephritis .....	4	1	0	1
Prostatic disease .....	3	5	0	5
Other ill-defined diseases .....	20	13	22	35
Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	1	5	6
All other accidents .....	13	1	4	5
Suicide .....	5	2	0	2
Homicide .....	0	1	0	1
Total .....	386	152	212	364

This list is interesting in that infectious diseases, including Tuberculosis, were responsible for only one death in 1955. Cancer, Cerebral haemorrhage, Coronary disease and other heart disease statistics have not varied much. There was less influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia than usual. Fatal motor vehicle accidents only increased to six—a rather surprising fact when one notes the reckless bad manners of so many motorists who pass through this town at holiday times.

There were five deaths due to non-road accidents. These were due to elderly persons falling in their homes and to poisoning accidents. While we may take some temporary satisfaction from the fall from thirteen such cases last year to five this year, I must note that falls, poisoning, suffocation, burns and scalds are causing many accidents in the home and while the Health Department Staff



do advise re dangerous stairs, floors, unguarded fires, etc., there is still much propaganda needed. I know of fatal accidents, and through the ambulance and health visiting service, I learn of many non-fatal accidents but not nearly all. Some years ago I asked the hospitals to co-operate with me in this work—I still would like their help.

The ages at which deaths occurred were:—

Age	Male	Female	Total
0—1 .....	3	2	5
1—4 .....	0	0	0
5—9 .....	0	0	0
10—14 .....	1	0	1
15—24 .....	1	1	2
25—34 .....	0	2	2
35—54 .....	17	5	22
55—64 .....	12	15	27
Over 65 .....	119	182	301
	153	207	360

There is a difference of four between the figures supplied to me by the Registrar General and the numbers on lists obtained locally. This table shows that almost 90% of those who died were over 65 years of age.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### 1. *Laboratory Provisions.*

#### (a) *Bacteriological:*

There is no alteration in this service to record. The area is well served by Dr. Kingsley Smith and his Staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Bryn Hyfryd, Conway.

The following statement of specimens subject to report, received at Bryn Hyfryd from Colwyn Bay in 1955, was sent to me by Dr. Kingsley Smith:—

Water .....	43
Milk .....	25
Ice Cream .....	246
Nose and Throat Swabs .....	657
Faeces .....	202
Cerebro-spinal fluid .....	16
Miscellaneous .....	29
Total .....	1218

These specimens were essentially concerned with Preventive Medicine. No specimens were sent from the General or the Maternity Hospital.

(b) *Pathological and Biochemical:*

The pathological services of the Regional Hospital Board are linked with the hospitals. Their interests are essentially diagnostic and their aim to help treatment.

(c) *Water.*

(i) *Chemical:*

Analysis of water for chemical content is done at the Assay Office, Chester, by the Public Analyst.

The most recent report on Colwyn Bay water shows, as usual, a high degree of purity:—

*Chemical Analysis:*

Tap on rising main, Private house, Peulwys Road, Old Colwyn.

Total solid matter in solution .....	50.00
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	0.37
Nitrites .....	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	10.00
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F .....	1.43
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.10
Lead, Copper, Zinc .....	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment ...	Nil
Temporary hardness .....	15.00
Permanent hardness .....	25.00
pH. value .....	6.20
Free Chlorine .....	0.02
Iron .....	Nil

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory.

There are no signs of any trace of Iron or Copper in this sample.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.SC., F.R.I.C.,

23/2/55.

*Public Analyst.*

The water is chlorinated. Occasionally, complaints are received of excess of chlorine; it is said that the water is tasted. The Borough Water Engineer has a very sensitive apparatus which shows chlorine present in as great a dilution as 0.001 parts per million. Frequent tests are made. This concentration has never been exceeded, so complaints are unjustified.

(ii) *Bacteriological Tests.*

As stated above, bacteriological tests of water are made at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. 43 samples were examined in 1955. All showed the water to be satisfactory.

(d) *Milk.*

Milk samples continue to be taken by the Sanitary Inspectors. Raw milk delivered from farms is tested at the laboratory of the Conway Valley Creamery. Pasteurised milk (treated at the various pasteurising plants in the Borough) are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Raw (undesigned) milk, cannot be sold in the town.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

There is no change to report in the arrangements for conveying patients to and from hospital. The service is provided by the County Council and administered—as far as the Western part of the County is concerned—from Colwyn Bay by me and my staff.

The service is still, at times, abused, but the various authorities who ask for the service have been tightening up their oversight and I am glad to say that there is a more reasonable outlook, so that the service is now used when it is genuinely needed and less often when need is not proved.

The Colwyn Bay Ambulance Corps continues to give noteworthy service to the town and surrounding area. It owns three ambulances and undertakes to have these adequately manned night and day. A team of 35 men give their time freely. The following table shows how much work they have done in recent years.

#### Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps Report

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Accidents .....	72	40	63	91	84	90	101	75
Admissions to and Discharges from Hospital .....	193	303	426	687	712	1177	1113	1060
Admissions to Nursing Homes .....	91	90	106	120	88	91	82	101
House to house transport .....	99	54	32	42	30	11	28	9
Out of district transport .....	127	125	85	84	81	68	221	101
Total Mileage .....	23033	18506	15007	19101	19787	20247	20211	19289
Ambulance Case Hours .....	1174	1331	1441	1488	1452	1696	1518	1516
Personnel Hours ...	4698	5324	4326	5952	4387	7313	8172	7824
Total Cases .....	581	614	711	850	911	1337	1452	1235

With the re-organisation of the ambulance control, whereby the entire ambulance and car service for the Western part of Denbighshire is centred in my office and administered by me, the service has become less confined to the Voluntary Corps. An ambulance, stationed at Abergele, is used for Colwyn Bay work and, of course, the Colwyn Bay Corps overlaps into the other areas. The figures shown above do not reflect the full demands for ambulance service. The Abergele ambulance has, during the past twelve months, conveyed 2,759 patients and run 25,825 miles. The immense call for transport is shown by the fact that in addition to the 4,000 cases conveyed by ambulance, another 2,000 were conveyed by sitting cars. The total mileage run was almost 70,000 miles. This is a sad commentary on the health of the area.

Infectious cases are conveyed by an ambulance stationed at the Colwyn Bay Isolation Hospital.

Strenuous efforts are made to keep this transport service under control and in spite of the great increase in calls, I feel that it is now, by and large, fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended. True, there are some who would abuse the service, but with most doctors and most hospital staffs co-operating, these are soon noted and watched.

The use of the railway for long distance transport has been very helpful. I am glad to have had many expressions of appreciation from patients and relatives for the comfort and care received on the railway journeys. The Railway staff do seem to do this work so well that long distance transport, even when trains must be changed, is more comfortable than by road.

#### *First Aid:*

The treatment of patients at Sports meetings, Galas, Shows, Cinemas, etc., and on the sea front, is undertaken by the members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade. I give herewith a statement provided for me by the Superintendent:—

Present strength—Ambulance .....	16
Nursing .....	10
No. of duty hours—Ambulance .....	1158
Nursing .....	500
Number of Cases treated .....	175
Number of Cases to Hospital .....	1
Ambulance Cadets .....	20
Nursing Cadets .....	10

The majority of cases treated were minor cuts and abrasions.

## Clinics.

Clinics are held as follows:—

(a) *At Colwyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.*

MONDAY:

(1) Family Planning.

This is provided by a voluntary committee but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with the other work of the Health Department.

TUESDAY:

(2) Child Welfare Centre, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY:

(3) Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m., by appointment made at the Tuesday Clinic or through the Health Visitor.

(4) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, by appointment.

(5) Ophthalmic Clinic for school children, by appointment.

THURSDAY:

(6) Orthopædic Clinic at 10 a.m., alternate weeks.

(7) Obstetrical (Consultative) Clinic every 4th Thursday, by appointment. This Clinic is organised by the Denbigh County Council.

FRIDAY:

(8) Ante-Natal Clinic at 2 p.m.

A meeting of mothers of pre-school children is held in the Clinic every Monday evening during the winter months when talks, lessons and demonstrations on subjects of particular interest to mothers are given.

(b) *At Llysfaen Church House.*

MONDAYS:

Child Welfare Centre, at 2.30 p.m., on alternate weeks.

(c) *At Mochdre Village Hall.*

MONDAYS:

Child Welfare Centre, at 2.30 p.m., alternate with the Llysfaen Clinic.

There is no Day Nursery in the area.

### *Water Supply.*

There is no change to record in the water supply of the town during 1955. The water has been ample in quantity and in pressure and purity has always been unexceptional.

Bacterial tests were made regularly.

Town Mains .....	27
Wells, streams, etc. ....	3

Mr. R. Halley Owen, Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board has given me the following statement:

The following are the records of the Rainfall at Cowlyd Lake, and the consumption of water within the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year 1955:—

#### RAINFALL

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January .....	8.09	17
February .....	4.50	13
March .....	3.35	11
April .....	4.27	13
May .....	8.12	22
June .....	5.62	14
July .....	1.72	2
August .....	2.92	8
September .....	4.27	10
October .....	6.98	14
November .....	3.43	10
December .....	9.54	22
Total .....	62.81	156

#### CONSUMPTION OF WATER

January .....	37,708,400	gallons
February .....	35,123,200	,,
March .....	41,713,600	,,
April .....	38,178,000	,,
May .....	40,160,500	,,
June .....	40,554,000	,,
July .....	47,901,200	,,
August .....	48,924,200	,,
September .....	42,378,000	,,
October .....	41,558,600	,,
November .....	40,368,000	,,
December .....	40,117,100	,,
Total .....	494,684,800	gallons



## FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act to the Denbighshire County Council, has supplied the following information:—

“Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1955.”

Article	No. Taken	Not Genuine or	
		Genuine	Sub-standard
Milk .....	44	40	4
Butter .....	3	3	—
Lard .....	1	1	—
Cheese .....	1	1	—
Cake Mixture .....	1	1	—
Sugar .....	1	1	—
Sweets .....	1	1	—
Jam .....	2	2	—
Condensed Milk .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Fish Paste .....	1	1	—
Tinned Beans .....	1	1	—
Tinned Peas .....	1	1	—
Fresh Cream .....	1	1	—
Ice Cream .....	4	4	—
Pepper .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	1	1	—
Rum .....	1	1	—
Whiskey .....	1	1	—
Amm. Tinc. Quinine ....	1	1	—
Totals .....	69	65	4

As will be observed from the above Table, four samples of milk were certified by the Public Analyst as being “Not Genuine.” In two of these samples the deficiency was so small as to be dealt with by cautioning the vendors, but in the other two instances there was an addition of a large percentage of water. When these watered samples were traced back to the source of supply both proved to be from milk sent in by the same farmer. As a consequence he was prosecuted and fined.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of and deaths from infectious diseases during 1955:—

Number of Cases		Number of Deaths													
Notified at ages		at ages—Years													
Notifiable Diseases	At all ages	Years													
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria .....															
Erysipelas .....	2					2									
Scarlet Fever .....	46	16	30												
Enteric .....															
Pul. Tuberculosis .....	13				10	2	1							1	1
Other forms of T.B. ....															
Pneumonia .....	9	1	3	2	1	1	1							11	11
Poliomyelitis .....	1	1													
Dysentery .....	11	1	7	2	1										
Encephalitis .....															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	4	4													
Whooping Cough .....	8	2	4	2											
Measles .....	209	4	89	110	5	1									
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	5				5										
Food Poisoning .....	1		1												
Total .....	309	11	114	152	23	6	3							1	12

There was one death from tuberculosis in a person over 65 years of age and 11 deaths were certified as due to pneumonia but these were mainly cases of terminal pneumonia in persons over 65 years.

There was a remarkable drop in the incidence of tuberculosis during the year. Scarlet Fever was more rife but very mild in form. It is also pleasing that only one case of poliomyelitis occurred.

### *Tuberculosis.*

It was not necessary to take action against any person employed in the Milk Trade nor necessary to forcibly remove any persons to Sanatorium (under the Tuberculosis Regulation, 1925, and the Public Health Act 172).

The following table shows the incidence and deaths from tuberculosis during the last ten years:—

Year	Deaths		Notifications	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1946 .....	12	0	33	4
1947 .....	12	2	16	5
1948 .....	6	0	21	6
1949 .....	8	1	20	5
1950 .....	2	1	27	1
1951 .....	3	0	15	1
1952 .....	4	1	21	5
1953 .....	5	0	22	5
1954 .....	4	0	35	1
1955 .....	1	0	13	0

This is a remarkable fall in the incidence of this disease. To give a reason would be foolish ; yet I feel that the very strenuous efforts of the Tuberculosis Nurse and the happy team work between the Chest Physician and the Health Department in this area is at least a factor. Whereas ten years ago the Chest Clinic had an average attendance of six or seven cases, they now have average attendances of fifty to seventy contacts. Moreover, these contacts are thoroughly investigated and advised. This must be most useful preventive work.

The state of the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning and end of 1955 was:—

**On Register 1-1-55 :**

Pulmonary—	
Male .....	60
Female .....	47
	— 107
Non-Pulmonary—	
Male .....	10
Female .....	5
	— 15
	<u>122</u>

**On Register 31-12-55 :**

Pulmonary—	
Male .....	58
Female .....	49
	— 107
Non-Pulmonary—	
Male .....	7
Female .....	4
	— 11
	<u>118</u>

Dr. Morrison, the Chest Physician, has given me the following statement of attendances at Clinics by patients in this area:—

No. of patients examined during the year, including 237 contacts .....	756
Total number of attendances—	
New patients .....	90
Old patients .....	622
New contacts .....	44
No. of new cases diagnosed as Tuberculous .....	6
No. of new transfer cases .....	8
No. of B.C.G. vaccinations .....	16
X-Rays—total number of units:—	
Chests .....	669
Spines, etc. ....	10
No. of domiciliary visits .....	79

The incidence is shown by the following table:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 .....	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—44 .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	—

A visit was paid in February, 1955, by the Mass Radiography Unit when 3,819 residents were examined. None were found to have Tuberculosis. 18 received further examination and 262 were found to have other abnormalities of the chest.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been given me by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. A. Austwick, on work carried out for the year ending December, 1955.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to .....	505
No. of Nuisances found .....	637
"  "  Houses which were inspected for nuisances .....	369
"  "  Nuisances abated .....	619
"  "  Nuisances not abated but work in hand .....	18
"  "  Drains and fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke .....	166
"  "  Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ....	959
"  "  Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances .....	637
"  "  Formal Notices and Order served for Nuisances ...	1
"  "  Visits to Factories with mechanical power .....	155
"  "  Visits to Factories without mechanical power .....	29
"  "  Visits to Schools .....	26
"  "  Miscellaneous Visits .....	394
"  "  Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment .....	91
"  "  Enquiries re Infectious Diseases .....	62
"  "  Visits re Water Supply .....	88
"  "  Special Housing Inspections .....	424
"  "  Houses let-in-lodgings .....	173
"  "  Visits re keeping of animals, stables, piggeries .....	132
"  "  Inspections re Rats and Mice .....	241
"  "  Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc. ....	212
"  "  Visits to Workplaces .....	45

### SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains .....	236
"  "  Defective Drains .....	34
"  "  Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools ....	19
"  "  Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings .....	17
"  "  Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards ...	11
"  "  Defective or new Inspection Chambers .....	19
"  "  Defective Sink and Waste Pipes .....	16
"  "  Burst Water Pipes .....	18
"  "  Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings .....	24
"  "  Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms .....	12
"  "  Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses .....	4
"  "  Defective Eaves and Downspouting .....	35
"  "  Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside) .....	33
"  "  Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside) .....	18
"  "  Accumulations—manure and other refuse .....	26

„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins .....	4
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings .....	30
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses .....	13
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation .....	0
„ „ New Pedestals W.C. ....	12
„ „ Choked Road Ditches .....	18
„ „ Defective Grates .....	7
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc. ....	3
„ „ Defective Chimneys .....	7
„ „ Drains reconstructed .....	57
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain .....	2
„ „ Unsatisfactory keeping of animals .....	9
„ „ House-let-in-lodging byelaws contraventions .....	9

*Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings:*

Garages and Miscellaneous .....	8
Shops .....	6
Offices .....	1
Cinemas, etc. ....	1
Schools .....	1
Farms .....	0
Club Rooms .....	9
Churches .....	0
Market .....	0

## WATER SUPPLIES

No. of Water Samples:—

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains .....	27	1	28	—
Wells and Streams .....	3	—	2	1
Rhos Swimming Pool .....	12	—	12	—
Houses supplied by Wells/Springs, etc. ....				25
Houses—no water supply direct to house, <i>i.e.</i> , standpipes or wells .....				160

*Survey of Rural Parts of Borough, Dwellings without Mains supply into houses—*

Houses supplied by wells and springs .....	25
Houses supplied by common standpipes .....	71
Houses supplied by individual standpipes .....	64
	<hr/>
	160
	<hr/>

## DRAINAGE

### (a) *Surface Water Outfall, Drainage and Disinfection.*

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains:—

Llawr Pentre, Old Colwyn	}	2,106
Beach Road area, Old Colwyn		
The Dingle, Colwyn Bay		
Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay		
Abbey Road, Rhos-on-Sea		
Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea		
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn		
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator		189
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator .....		44
Defective drains reported by Department Operator .....		34
Drain Tests (a) Colour .....		86
(b) Smoke Tests .....		44
(c) Hydraulic—new drains .....		36
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cesspools inspected ...		19
Burst water services reported .....		18
Choked road gullies reported .....		18

### (b) *Disinfection.*

Dwellings disinfected: No. of rooms .....	65
Infected Articles to Isolation Hospital .....	245
Infected Articles destroyed .....	31

### (c) *Disinfestation.*

Dwellings disinfested: No. of rooms .....	66
Business premises disinfested: No. of rooms .....	6

## RODENT CONTROL

The eradication of rats is undoubtedly a very important function of any Local Authority. The figures which follow give some idea of the seriousness with which we regard this duty. All premises within the Borough known to be used for the keeping of poultry or animals are visited at regular intervals and baiting and poisoning carried out wherever necessary.



Co-operation with pig and poultry keepers, and particularly with the farmers, is very good indeed and it is pleasing to record that this co-operation appears to increase yearly.

Rick wiring during threshing has been carried out and again one must express appreciation to the local branch of the National Farmers' Union for their help in this respect.

Complaints from private householders have been comparatively rare and one feels that the regular and constant check baiting and treatment of all public sewers is now proving its worth. Sewer treatment has been carried out in Colwyn Bay since 1943, and our records of bait taken in the manholes proves that there is a very important decrease in the rat population.

The Bron-y-Nant tip, the Avon Ganol stream and the salvage depot were all kept under constant supervision, and treatment was carried out on six occasions during the year.

Regular inspections and treatments were also carried out along the banks of the streams at the Dingle, Llawr Pentre and Tyn Terfyn.

<i>Farms</i> .....	65
Visited .....	65
Treated by Owner .....	4
Treated by Local Authority .....	15
Re-visits by Local Authority (re-infestation) .....	0
Notices (informal) served re disinfestation .....	4
Notices complied with .....	4
 <i>Stables</i> .....	 12
Visited .....	12
Treated by L.A. ....	1
Re-visits by L.A. ....	4
Notices served re disinfestation .....	0
Notices served re structures .....	0
Notices complied with .....	0



<i>Piggeries</i> .....	49
Visited .....	49
Treated by L.A. ....	3
Re-visits by L.A. ....	9
Notices served (informal) re disinfestation .....	0
Notices re structures .....	0
Notices re discontinuance .....	0
Notices (complied with) .....	0
Notices re conditions .....	0
<i>Poultry Keepers</i> .....	388
Visited .....	388
Treated by L.A. ....	11
Notices served re disinfestation (informal) .....	0
Notices re structures .....	2
Re-infestation treated by L.A. ....	0

Continued efforts by the Departments have been so successful that no serious infestation of sewers, drains, tip or other premises occurred.

*Rodent Disinfestation:*

Number of main sewer manholes test baited .....	1071
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required .....	50
Inspections of Sewer Manholes .....	1139

*Corporation Estates:*

Manholes and Inspection Chambers	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Eirias Park	1,622	4
Berth-y-Glyd, Llysfaen		
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn		
Rhos-on-Sea		
New Estate, Mochdre		
Station Road, Mochdre		
Maes-y-Coed, Old Colwyn		
Glyn		
Llysfaen Road		
Queensway		

*No. of properties visited.*

	Inspections	Treatment	
		Rats	Mice
Business premises .....	80	19	39
Private dwellings .....	1587	22	44
Council dwellings .....	11	0	7
Agricultural properties .....	604	28	2
No. of treatments carried out Bron-y-Nant Tip area .....			6

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

**Report to the Ministry for 12 months ended 31st March, 1956**

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other business premises) (3)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agricultural (5)
(i) Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) ...	19	7401	958	8378	91
(ii) Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 12 month ended 31st March, 1956, as a result of (a) notification, (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, (c) otherwise, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) —	49	28	77	2
	(b) 12	493	46	551	89
	(c) 6	3220	884	4110	—
(iii) Total Inspections carried on and including Re-inspections ... ..	30	3762	2021	6513	109
(iv) Number of properties inspected (See Section II) which were found to be infested by	Major —	—	—	—	—
	Minor 6	22	21	49	28
	Major —	—	—	—	—
	Minor —	50	45	95	2
(b) Mice ... ..					

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**  
**Report to the Ministry for 12 months ended 31st March, 1956.**

(Continued)

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other (including business premises) (3)	Total Cols. 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agricultural (5)
(v) Number of infested properties (in Section iv) treated by L.A. ... ..	1	72	62	135	28
(vi) Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments ... ..	6	72	66	144	30
(vii) Number of notices served under Section 4: (1) Treatment ... .. (2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing) ...	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —
(viii) Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4 ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ix) Legal Proceedings (see overleaf) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Number of "blocks" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	2	6	8	—

# **Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.**

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ... ..	1	140	29			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	81	155			2
(ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	3	3				3
Total ... ..		224	184			

## **2. Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M. Inspector			
				(5)	(6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	5	5				4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—	9						9
(a) Insufficient	10	5	5				10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	1	1				11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12						12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		11	11				
Total							Nil.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, drawing attention to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. Informal notices are readily complied with.

### *Registered Factories :*

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners .....	19
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc. ....	15
Bootmakers and Repairers .....	17
Laundries .....	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers, etc. ....	22
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers .....	2
Cycle and Motor Workshops .....	29
Printing Works .....	5
Reupholsterers .....	16
Miscellaneous .....	33
Diamond Cutting, etc. ....	2
Monumental Masons .....	3
Quarries .....	4
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging .....	7
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating) .....	22
Watch Repairs .....	8

## FOOD INSPECTION

No. of visits to Abattoir .....	456
No. of visits to Butchers' shops .....	208
No. of visits to Fried Fish shops .....	131
No. of visits to Fish shops .....	49
No. of visits to Poultry Dressing premises .....	8

All meat is inspected at the Abattoir. Traders immediately contact the department in the event of being uncertain of the condition of any foodstuff. Co-operation could not be more satisfactory.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Type of Animal	Number
Steers .....	316
Heifers .....	180
Cows and Bulls .....	49
Calves .....	110
Sheep and Lambs .....	9,944
Rams and Ewes .....	330
Pigs .....	985
Sows and Boars .....	1

Also a large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs was inspected (see unsound food from shops).

### *Registered Premises (Sec. 14 Food and Drugs Act. 1938).*

Premises	No.
1. Cooked meats manufacturer .....	2
2. Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops .....	22
3. <i>Ice Cream:</i>	
(a) Manufacture .....	3
(b) Sale and/or storage .....	112

### *Food Premises:*

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory factory conditions
Bakehouses .....	19	185	25
Food preparing premises .....	2	47	3
Fried Fish Shops .....	12	131	6
Butchers' Shops .....	30	208	15
General Food premises .....	141	218	23
Ice-cream premises .....	112	360	7
Restaurants, Cafes, etc. ....	56	210	30
Dairies, Milk Distributors .....	41	176	4
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hospital Kitchens .....	15	38	1
Licensed premises .....	31	80	3
Wet Fish Shops .....	13	49	0
Sweets/Confection Manufacturers ...	1	5	1

Informal notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions have been, without exception, attended to without delay, to the satisfaction of the inspectorate.



## MILK SUPPLIES

Milk coming into the Borough for pasteurisation is sampled regularly on arrival at the Dairies and the results, together with such comments as are necessary, are sent to the producers.

A considerable amount of milk is still being rejected on the arrival platform by the dairy officials and one wonders just how much or how little supervision of cow sheds and farm dairies actually takes place nowadays.

The condition in which milk bottles are returned to the dairies is often deplorable and appeals to housewives, large establishments, such as hotels, etc., and even to schools, appear to effect little, if any, permanent improvement.

Colwyn Bay is a scheduled area and all milk sold by retail must be designated and bottled, at the place of production or at the pasteurising dairy. In consequence of this there has been a considerable reduction in the number of dairies in the town.

### *Examinations:*

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Ungraded for pasteurisation .....	389	12	401
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation .	161	10	171
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) .....	11	—	11
Pasteurised .....	26	—	26
Tuberculin Tested .....	3	—	3

### *No. of farms producing milk within the Borough:*

Tuberculin Tested—Dairy bottled .....	2
Tuberculin Tested—Farm bottled .....	4
Tuberculin Tested—for pasteurisation .....	10
Ungraded milk for pasteurisation .....	34
Ungraded milk going out of the Borough .....	Not known
No. of pasteurising plants .....	2
No. of premises from which milk is retailed .....	41
No. of producer-Retailers (T.T. Milk only) .....	2

### *No. of outside farms producing milk for pasteurisation in the Borough:*

Tuberculin Tested .....	52
Ungraded milk .....	120
Bulk suppliers .....	3

### *Retailers licensed for sale of graded milk:*

Tuberculin Tested—Farm bottled .....	14
Tuberculin Tested .....	2
Pasteurised .....	35
Pasteurised T.T. ....	18
Sterilized .....	3
Producer-Retailers licensed—T.T. Farm Bottled .....	2



## ICE CREAM, etc.

The bulk of the retailers in the Borough now deal only in pre-packed ice-cream and the number of manufacturers has fallen to 3, all of whom prepare a complete cold-mix proprietary brand ice-cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination:—

*Examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:*

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
260 samples .....	150	46	41	13

This grading is “provisional” and is not a statutory grading. Notwithstanding this fact, ice-cream dealers are co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receive a commodity of a good bacterial standard. Samples under grades 3 and 4 were mainly from manufacturers outside the town. Concentration on these producers eventually resulted in the production of satisfactory products.

Seven samples of Lolly Ices were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be of satisfactory standard.

Results of all samples are sent to producers and retailers. Any unsatisfactory samples were immediately investigated and suggested improvements were readily carried out.

## ORANGE JUICE

Orange juice is manufactured by one Dairy. The whole process of cleansing, peeling, extracting, processing, freezing and bottling is carried out in a specially constructed building.

9 samples submitted to Conway Public Health Laboratory—results: all sterile.

## IMPORTED EGG ALBUMEN

Two samples of Chinese egg albumen (flaked) were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination under the Circular.

The report stated that both samples were satisfactory.

## CARAVAN SITES

Eight permanent caravan sites are licensed by the Local Authority and the conditions attached to these licensed by the Council have, in the main, been carried out by the owners.

All sites have been well maintained, having been found to be clean and tidy at all times. Co-operation with the owners has been very good, except with regard to the moving of the vans to winter quarters.

We had no cases of occupiers remaining in occupation during the prohibited winter months.

All organised camps, i.e., Scouts, Boys' Brigade, etc., have been regularly inspected and have been extremely well run and maintained.

Lack of mains water supply in the Nant-y-Glyn area necessitated all drinking water being boiled by campers in this district.

Number of visits to Camps, etc.: 212.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

25 visits have been made to investigate complaints re smoke nuisances from factories. Managements have been very co-operative and in each case every effort has been made to prevent repetition of the nuisance.

In almost every case, the trouble has been caused by unsatisfactory coal supply. It would appear to be impossible for managements to obtain a regular supply of the grade of coal they require for each particular installation.

### **SWIMMING POOL, RHOS-ON-SEA**

This very attractive sea water pool has, as usual, been well controlled and kept in first class condition. Considerable credit must be given to the Manager, Mr. M. Breese, and his Staff for the excellent manner in which the pool, dressing-rooms, etc., are maintained at all times.

The sea water is subjected to constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration. The pool floor is scrubbed and vacuumed daily and spot tests for residual chlorine are made by the Manager at regular intervals every day.

Twelve samples of the pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination and in each case the report was highly satisfactory.

### **PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT**

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been inspected at least once during the year and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory were sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

91 visits were made inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises were found which required to be registered or licensed under this Act. 11 visits were made.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

Regular inspections are made under the above Act and any work required has been promptly carried out and has not required Statutory action.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Persons licensed under this Act: 3.

Premises are regularly inspected and conditions are invariably found satisfactory. Conditions restricting number of animals to be kept are imposed in each case. 29 visits were made.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act) .....	1069
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1106
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	278

### 2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .....	269
---	-----

### 3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:*

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice .....	—
(a) By owners .....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners .....	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	1
(3) Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted	0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	0
(2) Complied with .....	0
(3) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit .....	0
Number of houses built by private enterprise ...	44
Number of houses built by Borough Council ....	41
Number of flats built by Borough Council .....	24

## HOUSING SURVEY

As required by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1956, a preliminary housing survey of the Borough was completed.

The houses were placed into three main categories:—

- A. Houses which can be considered for demolition either as individually unfit houses or as clearance areas within the reasonably near future, or for closing orders.
- B. Sub-standard houses which are unsatisfactory and incapable of being brought up to standard type and should be considered for demolition after the previous group has been dealt with.
- C. Sub-standard houses which are capable of being brought up to reasonable standard by fairly extensive alterations improvements, i.e., provision of bathrooms, etc.

No. of houses Group A ...	33	Individually unfit/Clearance areas
Do.                      Group A ...	4	Closing Orders
	<hr/>	
	37	
No. of houses Group B ...	70	Individually unfit/Clearance areas
Do.                      Group B ...	0	Closing Orders
	<hr/>	
	70	
Do.                      Group C ...	593	
	<hr/>	
Total .....	700	houses

### *Work carried out during 1955.*

No. of Houses inspected for housing defects .....	1069
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	278
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action .....	269
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action .....	1
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition .....	1
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs .....	980
„ „ Informal Notices served (General) .....	278
„ „ Formal Notices served .....	1
„ „ Formal Notices outstanding .....	0
„ „ Notices outstanding end of 1955 .....	13



## OVERCROWDING

Under the new system of pointing which was adopted in 1949, the position with regard to overcrowding in the Borough is being brought up to date and our cases are gradually being dealt with in order of severity.

Points are awarded as follows:—

1. Unsuitability of accommodation ..... up to 10 points  
Where two families share kitchen ..... up to 5 points
2. Health grounds (awarded by the Medical Officer of Health on conditions which require special consideration) ..... up to 10 points
3. Overcrowding (each unit overcrowded = 2 points) ..... up to 5 points

Overcrowding is considered under two headings but we award points under (a).

- (a) Local standard—bedrooms (area and separation of Sexes) only taken into account.
- (b) Statutory overcrowding—bedrooms and living rooms taken into account according to Housing Act, 1936, standards.

Overcrowded cases are reported to the Public Health Committee who, after considering each case on its merits, may recommend it to the Housing Committee for their special consideration.

424 inspections and re-inspections were made regarding 317 applications for Corporation houses.

Total No. of families re-housed (April, 1955—March, 1956)	102
Overcrowding relieved—Colwyn Bay standard .....	42
Overcrowding P.H. Act, 1936, Statutory standard .....	6
No. of families re-housed not in overcrowded conditions ...	54

### ANALYSIS OF HOUSING APPLICATION POINTS

Number of Families

Re-housed	0	7	12	10	5	6	15	15	9	7	6	5	0	1	3	0	1
-----------	---	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

with

Number of Points

Awarded	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*No. of people involved in the re-housing:*

Adults—Male .....	108
Adults—Female .....	122
Children—Male .....	28
Children—Female .....	25
Children under 1 year .....	18
Total No. of people .....	292
Total No. of Units .....	250

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR

### *Cysticercus Bovis:*

In accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Food, 1948, routine inspection has been made of all cattle killed at the Abattoir for this parasite—no case has been found this year.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been inspected regularly and, as usual, the high standard of cleanliness which we expect is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1955:—

#### *No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers:*

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
65	83	6346	581	£573/11/0

#### *No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation:*

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
169	3	2417	232	£909/1/6

#### *Imported Meat handled at the Abattoir during 1955:*

Quarters of Beef Hinds and Boneless Fores	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

#### *Carcases Inspected and Condemned:*

	Cattle ex.			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed .....	503	42	110	10274	1	955
No. inspected .....	503	42	110	10274	1	955

#### *All diseases except T.B.:*

Whole carcasses condemned .....	0	4	2	18	0	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	18	7	2	40	0	16
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	3.6	26.2	3.6	0.6	0	2.4



*Tuberculosis only—*

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Sows	Pigs
Whole carcase condemned .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	5	4	0	0	0	5
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.9	0.9	0	0	0	0.5

**UN SOUND MEAT AT ABATTOIR**

*Beef:*

0 Cows—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil.
4 Cows—Other Diseases .....	1647 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil.
0 Oxen—Other Diseases .....	Nil.
Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	605 lbs.
Part Carcase—Other Diseases .....	95 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B. ....	150 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases .....	605 lbs.

*Pork:*

4 Pigs—Other Diseases .....	188 lbs.
0 Pigs—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil.
Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	118 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	47 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B. ....	Nil.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases .....	205 lbs.

*Veal:*

0 Calves—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil.
2 Calves—Other Diseases .....	125 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B. ....	Nil.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	Nil.
Plucks—T.B. ....	Nil.
Plucks—Other Diseases .....	18 lbs.

*Mutton and Lamb:*

18 Carcases (emaciation, etc.) .....	594 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.) .....	25 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers .....	572 lbs.

**UN SOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS**

Tinned Meat .....	146 tins
Tinned Fruit .....	822 tins
Tinned Fish .....	51 tins
Tinned Ham .....	20 tins
Tinned Milk .....	126 tins
Tinned Soup .....	12 tins
Tinned Vegetables .....	100 tins
Dried Fruit .....	36 lbs.

Fresh Ham .....	9 lbs.
Whole Egg .....	1 tin
Meat .....	76 lbs.
Cheese .....	14 lbs.
Paste .....	1 jar
Jam .....	9 jars
Fresh Fish .....	13 stones
Sweets/Chocolate .....	134 lbs.
Syrup .....	3 tins
Nescafe .....	5 tins
Ducks .....	1 box
Sausage .....	12 lbs.
Prawns .....	17 lbs.
Cream .....	32 tins
Potatoes .....	64 cwts.
Tinned Chicken .....	3 tins
Fresh Shrimps .....	6 qts.
Bacon .....	24 lbs.
Cereals .....	4 packets
Butter .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cake .....	9 slabs

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL STATISTICS

	1954-55	1955-56
Salvage Gross Income .....	£3404	£4505
Refuse Collection .....	11256 tons	12551 tons
Cost per ton .....	£1/7/1	£1/8/1
Refuse Disposal .....	13253 tons	14641 tons
Cost per ton .....	2s. 6d.	2s. 8d.
<i>Total cost per ton:</i>		
Collection and Disposal .....	£1/9/7	£1/10/9
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	8213	8355
<i>Cost per 1,000 premises:</i>		
Collection .....	£1839.52	£2092.99
Disposal .....	£185.31	£219.03
Income .....	£87.05 cr.	£140.75 cr.

#### *House and Trade Refuse Collection:*

5464 loads weighing 12,551 tons.

52 loads night soil, unweighed.

1,758 loads by private persons not weighed.

1. Total refuse collected (in tons) .....	12,551
Total refuse disposed (in tons) .....	14,641
2. Area (in acres) .....	7,124
3. Number of houses or premises .....	7,529
4. Rateable Value .....	£242,712
5. Produce of 1d. Rate .....	£952
6. Total Rates in £ .....	19/2

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

### Llysfaen Sewerage—

Conditions with regard to the sewers in this area remain unchanged. Investigations as to the possibilities of improvements are being continued by the sub-committee. Considerable time must, however, elapse before we can hope to see any real improvement carried out because of the extremely difficult nature of the terrain.

Some improvement in the collection of night soil has been effected by the provision of a special airtight tank which is fitted inside the body of a refuse collection vehicle. The installation of Elsan Closets in lieu of pails has been carried out by many householders and this, as a temporary expedient, does afford improved conditions.

Septic tanks are serviced as required by the gully emptier. Owing to the nature of the area, mainly solid rock, the disposal of the effluent from septic tanks can become a constant nuisance unless one is fortunate enough to locate a fault in the strata.

### DISPOSAL

The land acquired four years ago for additional tipping is rapidly being filled up and the provision of additional land for this purpose must soon be considered. All tipped land has been covered with soil and sown down with grass seed as quickly as possible in order to keep down the weed problem and to provide grazing, which keeps the land tidy and helps to improve the surface.

Considerable time and money was spent on the wire screening of the tip face to prevent nuisance from wind-blown paper, etc., and the general condition of the tip has been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

The maintenance of a regular 7 day cleansing service is becoming increasingly difficult and is now virtually impossible with our existing establishment.

Increased number of properties, increased length of carry at all new properties, increase in the bulk of refuse, etc., are all contributory factors and which have been reported to the Committee on several occasions.

The Public Health Committee appreciate these difficulties and are more than sympathetic with the suggested increase in personnel but, as ever, we are faced with financial difficulties and so can only hope for a review of the circumstances and for a possible increase in outdoor staff in the reasonably near future.

### SALVAGE

The total weight of salvage paper sent to the Thames Board Mills continues to increase. This year our total of 557 tons is our

# Borough of Colwyn Bay Cleansing Services

Statement of Costs for year ending 31st March, 1956.

House and Trade Refuse

	1. Collection, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges		2. Disposal, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges		Total, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges	
	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £
<b>Revenue Account</b>						
1. Gross Expenditure:						
Refuse Collection .....	17634	16705	1930	1587	19564	18292
2. Gross Expenditure:						
Salvage .....	147	147	3329	3227	3329	3227
3. Gross Income .....			100	100	247	247
4. Gross Income Salvage ..			4505	4505	4505	4505
5. Net Costs .....	17487	16558	654	209	18141	16869
<b>Unit Costs</b>						
6. Gross Expenditure:						
Per ton .....	1 8 1	1 6 8	2 8	2 2	1 10 9	1 8 10
Salvage .....			6 1 6	5 17 7	6 1 6	5 17 7
7. Gross Income:						
Per ton .....	3	3	2	2	5	5
Salvage .....			8 4 5	8 4 5	8 4 5	8 4 5
8. Net Cost:						
Per ton .....	1 7 10	1 6 5	2 6	2 0	1 10 4	1 8 5
Salvage .....			2 2 11 cr.	2 6 10 cr.	2 2 11 cr.	2 2 11 cr.
9. Net Cost per 1,000 pop. (22,010) .....	£ 794.50	£ 752.29	£ 83.14 53.43 cr.	£ 67.56 58.06 cr.	£ 877.64 53.43 cr.	£ 819.85 58.06 cr.
10. Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected .....	2092.99	1981.81	29.71	9.50	824.21	761.79
			219.03	160.01	2312.02	2141.82
			140.75 cr.	152.96 cr.	140.75 cr.	152.96 cr.
			78.28	7.05	2171.27	1988.86

11th August, 1956.

(Signed) Wm. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cleansing Superintendent.

highest ever and based on our population is very satisfactory indeed. Our three power presses have been working almost to capacity and it may well be that we shall shortly have to consider purchasing yet another press in order to keep pace with the amount of paper coming into the Depot.

Our incentive Bonus Scheme remains the same and is very helpful as well as popular with the outdoor staff. It will, perhaps, be of interest to new members of the Council to repeat the details:

Outdoor staff receive:—

(a) 10% of gross salvage income up to first 60 tons per 3 months.

(b) 20% of gross salvage income above that tonnage.

Contraries, such as razor blades, broken glass and crockery, are constantly found mixed up in salvage and are obviously a serious menace to our staff who must handle this material during collection and baling. We really would appreciate more consideration and help from householders when putting out salvage for collection.

Almost all our tradesmen co-operate very well indeed in maintaining a clean safe salvage and free collections and special calls are made whenever requested.

The Department does not make a separate collection of kitchen waste. We do take a real interest in waste food salvage, however, and are always willing to help pig and poultry breeders, etc., to get into touch with possible sources of kitchen waste, such as cafes, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.

#### Salvage, April 1st, 1955, to March 31st, 1956

<i>Income:</i>	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper .....	557	16	2	0	4348	2	1
Rags .....	4	8	3	15	122	8	2
Sacking, String, etc. ....	3	11	0	0	21	6	0
Aluminium .....		1	3	10	6	18	4
Hair .....			2	22	2	7	3
Scrap Iron .....	1	9	3	0	4	6	9
					<hr/> £4505 8 7 <hr/>		

In conclusion of my report I must again express my appreciation for all the help and the many kindness shown to me by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Ifor Ll. Davies), and by all the members of the Committee; to Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, to Mr. Pattinson, Additional Public Health Inspector, and to all indoor and outdoor staff,

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.,  
*Public Health Inspector,*



# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1955

Month	Mean Reading of Mercurial Barometer in inches	Dry Bulb Therm. F. (Mean)	Wet Bulb Therm. F. (Mean)	Maximum Therm F. (Mean)	Min. Therm F. (Mean)	Rainfall in inches Sln. Gauge	No. of Wet Days	Hours of Sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder	No. of Days Sun	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours, and date
January ...	29.73	39.63	37.90	44.40	35.45	2.44	20	42.2	13	1.04 on 15th
February ..	29.65	37.17	35.60	41.10	31.60	1.93	15	71.8	21	.34 on 5th
March .....	30.05	40.22	37.96	44.58	34.10	1.80	8	176.6	27	.59 on 25th
April .....	30.15	50.41	47.82	55.90	42.60	.94	6	176.5	28	.43 on 7th
May .....	29.89	50.80	47.90	56.32	44.70	2.76	15	212.9	29	.45 on 12th
June .....	29.98	57.20	54.26	62.50	50.90	3.11	13	151.3	23	.60 on 6th
July .....	30.17	63.82	59.51	68.22	55.16	.39	3	336.0	31	.27 on 2nd
August .....	30.12	56.41	60.47	71.00	57.60	1.06	8	264.2	29	.57 on 8th
September .	29.01	59.13	54.39	65.76	53.66	1.23	12	185.8	30	.33 on 12th
October ...	29.96	52.19	48.20	57.00	47.00	2.87	13	106.2	26	.64 on 18th
November .	30.04	46.20	43.50	50.40	41.30	1.44	8	62.4	18	.31 on 10th
December .	28.70	45.26	42.76	49.22	40.20	3.40	23	33.4	15	.50 on 8th
Total .....						23.37	144	1819.3	290	
Mean .....	29.70	50.80	47.52	55.53						

Town Hall,  
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M.INST.C.E.,  
Borough Engineer and Surveyor

L. HILL, Observer.





